

ceives any such paper, certificate, instrument, advertisement, or list so brought, deposited, or transported, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 762, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

*Reviser's Note.*—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 387 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 237, 35 Stat. 1136).

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Words "in interstate or foreign commerce" were substituted for involved enumeration of places, thus permitting section to be condensed and simplified without change of meaning. See definitive section 10 of this title.

The rewritten punishment provision is in lieu of the following: "for the first offense, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than two years". There seems no point in fixing a punishment for a second offense less than that for the first offense.

Minor changes were made in phraseology.

#### § 1302. Mailing lottery tickets or related matter.

Whoever knowingly deposits in the mail, or sends or delivers by mail;

Any letter, package, postal card, or circular concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance;

Any lottery ticket or part thereof, or paper, certificate, or instrument purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance;

Any check, draft, bill, money, postal note, or money order, for the purchase of any ticket or part thereof, or of any share or chance in any such lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme;

Any newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme of any kind offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or containing any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes—

Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than five years. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 762, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

*Reviser's Note.*—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 336 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 213, 35 Stat. 1129).

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Venue provision was omitted as covered by sections 3231 and 3237 of this title.

Minor changes were made in arrangement and phraseology.

#### § 1303. Postmaster or employee as lottery agent.

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in the Postal Service, acts as agent for any lottery office, or under color of purchase or otherwise,

vends lottery tickets, or knowingly sends by mail or delivers any letter, package, postal card, circular, or pamphlet advertising any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any ticket, certificate, or instrument representing any chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of the prizes awarded by means of any such scheme, shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 763, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

*Reviser's Note.*—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 337 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 214, 35 Stat. 1130).

Minor changes were made in phraseology.

#### § 1304. Broadcasting lottery information.

Whoever broadcasts by means of any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States, or whoever, operating any such station, knowingly permits the broadcasting of, any advertisement of or information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Each day's broadcasting shall constitute a separate offense. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 763.)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

*Reviser's Note.*—Based on section 316 of title 47, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Telegraphs, Telephones, and Radiotelegraphs (June 19, 1934, ch. 652, § 316, 48 Stat. 1088).

Words "upon conviction thereof" were deleted as surplusage since punishment can be imposed only after a conviction.

Minor changes were made in phraseology.

### Chapter 63.—MAIL FRAUD

#### Sec.

1341. Frauds and swindles.

1342. Fictitious name and address.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Offenses affecting Postal Service, see section 1691 et seq. of this title.

#### § 1341. Frauds and swindles.

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Post Office Department, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or

knowingly causes to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 763, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

*Reviser's Note.*—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 338 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 215, 35 Stat. 1130).

The obsolete argot of the underworld was deleted as suggested by Hon. Emerich B. Freed, United States district judge in a paper read before the 1944 Judicial Conference for the sixth circuit in which he said:

A brief reference to § 1341, which proposes to reenact the present section covering the use of the mails to defraud. This section is almost a page in length, is involved, and contains a great deal of superfluous language, including such terms as "sawdust swindle, green articles, green coin, green goods and green cigars." This section could be greatly simplified, and now-meaningless language eliminated.

The other surplusage was likewise eliminated and the section simplified without change of meaning.

A reference to causing to be placed any letter, etc. in any post office, or station thereof, etc. was omitted as unnecessary because of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

#### § 1342. Fictitious name or address.

Whoever, for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on by means of the Post Office Department of the United States, any scheme or device mentioned in section 1341 of this title or any other unlawful business, uses or assumes, or requests to be addressed by, any fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address or name other than his own proper name, or takes or receives from any post office or authorized depository of mail matter, any letter, postal card, package, or other mail matter addressed to any such fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own proper name, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 763, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

*Reviser's Note.*—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 339 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 216, 35 Stat. 1131).

The punishment language used in section 1341 of this title was substituted in lieu of the reference to it in this section.

Minor changes of phraseology were made.

### Chapter 65.—MALICIOUS MISCHIEF

Sec.

- 1361. Government property or contracts.
- 1362. Communication lines, stations or systems.
- 1363. Buildings or property within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction.
- 1364. Interference with foreign commerce by violence.

#### § 1361. Government property or contracts.

Whoever willfully injures or commits any depredation against any property of the United States, or of any department or agency thereof, or any property which has been or is being manufactured or constructed for the United States, or any department or agency thereof, shall be punished as follows:

If the damage to such property exceeds the sum of \$100, by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both; if

the damage to such property does not exceed the sum of \$100, by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 764, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

*Reviser's Note.*—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 82 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 35, 35 Stat. 1095; Oct. 23, 1918, ch. 194, 40 Stat. 1015; June 18, 1934, ch. 587, 48 Stat. 996; Apr. 4, 1938, ch. 69, 52 Stat. 197).

The embezzlement and theft provisions of section 82 of title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., are now incorporated in section 641 of this title.

Words "or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder" were omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "agency" in section 6 of this title.

Designation of the place of confinement as "in a jail" was omitted because section 4082 of this title commits all prisoners to the custody of the Attorney General or his authorized representative, who shall designate the place of confinement. (See reviser's note under section 1 of this title.)

The smaller penalty for offenses involving \$50 or less was extended to offenses involving \$100 or less. The use of \$50 as the dividing line between felonies and misdemeanors originated at a time when that sum was of much greater value than \$100 is now.

The word "damage" was substituted twice for the word "value", and the definition of "value" was omitted as inapplicable to this section. These words and definition, however, are retained in that part of said section 82 which is now section 641 of this title.

Minor changes were made in phraseology.

#### § 1362. Communication lines, stations or systems.

Whoever willfully or maliciously injures or destroys any of the works, property, or material of any radio, telegraph, telephone, or cable, line, station, or system, or other means of communication, operated or controlled by the United States, whether constructed or in process of construction, or willfully or maliciously interferes in any way with the working or use of any such line, or system, or willfully or maliciously obstructs, hinders, or delays the transmission of any communication over any such line, or system, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 764, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

*Reviser's Note.*—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 116 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 60, 35 Stat. 1099).

This section was extended to include radio and radio stations. Minor changes were made in phraseology.

#### § 1363. Buildings or property within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction.

Whoever, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, willfully and maliciously destroys or injures or attempts to destroy or injure any building, structure or vessel, any machinery or building materials and supplies, military or naval stores, munitions of war or any structural aids or appliances for navigation or shipping, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and if the building be a dwelling, or the life of any person be placed in jeopardy, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 764, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)